SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890.

Amusements To-Day. Maverly's Theatre-Punes the Briefel. Matines

Mander & Bind's Conferent Mail-Concert,
Maddison Neuture Thentre-Hard Nike, Matine,
Maddison Neuture Thentre-Hard Nike, Matine,
Metropolitan Concert Mail; Bindway, this and digital
Nible's Garden-Ministey, Matine,
New York Aquarture—the Chines of Normandy, Malines Standard Theatre-Our Sentlemen Prisads. Theatre Camique—Mulligan Guard Fields. Wallack's Theatre—Grin Galda.

#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a madul. dential cauvass of 1880 THE SES will give its readers & fan, clear, and honest report of events and op lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President, and Vice-President, Haxcock and Esuress, the nominees of the National Republica Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promuse of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bripery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

mend the circulation of Tax Weekly Str. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send Tux Wexser Sun to clubs, or single sub-scribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the eampaign. Address THE SUN, New York City.

Raise clubs in every school district.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From Mis Own Secon Testimony before the Poland Com-Jun. 14, 1873. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive my suck of the Credit Hobilier or of the Union Pariste Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimon The facts in regard to Mr. Gardeid, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten chares of Credit Mobilier stock but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend

in bonds and sold them for ninety seven per cent, and size received the nixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, lest a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this man was the balance of distilends after paying for From the New York Times, Feb. 10, 1975 Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing

is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Muddier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the Ume Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was

not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act.

Sgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair

as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The ttee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the makers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. Did univer testimony given under outh is marally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Cakes

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garfield of Obio had ten shares; never paid dollar; received \$129, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitusacs, and by evasions and talsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 20, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was met alone in this offeners. If he is to be expelled for brilling the mon who were broked should on with him.

The Democratic party has very good

Thus far he has made no mistakes. to Gen. SHERMAN alone ought to elect him. No bribery, no fraudulent transaction, taints his name. He appears, by all that is brought gent views of personal rights and of constitutional law.

If Gen. HANCOCK continues on the discreet course he has thus far pursued he will be regarded and spoken of as the Model

And there is good reason to believe that the model candidate will make a Model President.

Garfield Convicts Himself.

A jobber ought to have a good memory, especially when he trusts to it for defence against the charge of Congressional corruption. Mr. GARFIELD published a pamphlet in May, 1873, intended to explain away the for himself. He sat silent when his own figures were produced before the committee by Oakes Ames to contradict his sworn testimony. He remained unmoved when the terrible dlary was brought forward, with an exact account of his ten shares of Credit Mobilier. And even when the POLAND Committee reported substantially that he had committed perjury he did not open his lips.

As Congress was about to adjourn on the 3d of March, 1873, he rose in his place and battle and a march. He thinks the national promised a future explanation. After the Forty-second Congress had expired and OAKES AMES WAS laid in his grave, Gen. GAR-FIELD sought his opportunity for an ex parts vindication. That was his method of confronting the most serious charges against | warned not to complain if he happened to his public and his private character. The get run over, since in America we run over same method was adopted by SCHUYLER COLFAX, another Christian statesman, who down it is charged to your own stupidity. stood side by side with GARFIELD on the | He admired our faculty of self-help, and esplatform at Chautauqua Lake last Sunday, radiant with fellow feeling.

On page 8 of the pamphiet we read: "In the winter of 1800-70 I received the first intimation I ever had of the real nature of the connection between the Credit Mobilier Conspany and the Pacific Railroad Company, in a private conversation with the Hon.

This statement was made deliberately, after surveying the whole ground carefully for two months. On page 20 of this pamphlet Gen. GARFIELD makes a desperate effort to destroy the effect of his own figures, which Mr. Awas had laid before the committee, but in doing so he entangles himself hopelessly with his pretended ignorance of the alliance between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad. Here is what he says:

"Thereupon I made substantially the following state-'Mr. Auxa, the only memorandum you ever showed me was in 1807.08, when, speaking to me of this pro-posed sale of stock, you figured out on a little piece of pa-per what you supposed would be realized from an invest-

ment of \$1,000; and, as I remember, you wrote down

Now, admitting this explanation to be

as the amounts you expected to resiliee." "

convicts Garfield of falsehood by his own terms the interviewer the true successor of showing, and is important in fixing the date | Socrares, of the transaction with AMPS, a date which he had evaded before the committee, and the different sums.

If Mr. Ames ever showed such a memohave explained to him of what elements the neomprehensible. He could not explain them by any possibility in their relation to the Credit Mobilier stock without exposing the connection between the Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier Company, because the dividends were derived from those two sources. Consequently Gen. GAR-FIELD has demonstrated by this attempted defence that he must have known in 1867-68 what he pretends not to have known until "the winter of 1869 70." There is no escape from this conclusion.

In regard to the figures, Mr. AMES'S testimony is important, and the following extracts give the pith of it:

"Q -You say these figures were made by,Mr. Garrieto? "Q.-What do these sums represent? How did he put them down? A.-\$1.000 Union Pacific Ratiroad stock, \$1.000 Credit Mobiler stock, and \$400, which he could not

remember whether it was to be in each, stock, or bonds. "Q.—That was his idea of what was coming to him? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Did he put this down as his recollection of the

statement you made to him? A .- I so understood it." This testimony has the marks of truth in very syllable, and it is corroborated by other proofs, showing that GARPIELD was as fully informed in 1867-68 of the whole Credit Mobilier scheme as he is to-day. Mr. WASH-BURNE of Illinois introduced his resolution to regulate the freights on the Pacific roads, on Dec. 12, 1867. No action having been taken by the packed Railroad Committee, Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota renewed it on Jan. 20, 1868, and it was put off until March 12, when the Globe reports as follows:

"Mr. Gattrand-I move to refer it to the Committee on Post Officer and Post Roads, and call the previous ques-

He knew what he was about in trying to kill the resolution. Mr. WASHBURN of Wisconsin moved another resolution, on Feb. 4, 1868, to inquire if the twentieth section of the Pacific Railroad charter had been legally executed. On the 20th of March, 1868, Mr. WASHRURN made a speech on the WINDOW resolution, and exposed the whole fraud between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Company by name, and showed the methods by which it was consummated, in flagrant violation of law. Mr. VAN WYCK of New York repeated these illustrations on the 12th of May, 1868, when he declared "they have created a Ring inside the corporation."

Mr. GARFIELD was present in the House, voted on these resolutions, and, as has been seen, took part in trying to defeat one of them. Yet he had the effrontery to say in his pamphlet: "In the winter of 1869-70"-a year after these proceedings in which he participated-"I received the first intimation I ever had of the real nature of the connection between the Credit Mobilier Company and the Pacific Railroad Company."

## An English Observer of Things American

It has come to be expected that every Englishman who pays a flying visit to this country will make a book, or at least indite an essay; and the judgments thus chronicled are commonly found to vary, according to the stock of insular presumption and prejudice which the writers had brought with them. Now and then, however, an observer evinces candor and insight, and such a one is Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, whose impressions of America, derived from a three months' tour, have been recorded and published on both sides of the ocean.

Mr. HOLYOAKE seems to have been espereason to be satisfied with its candidate. cially struck by his discovery that we have the cause. He was, in one sense, the politino "common people" here, in the English | cal host of that remarkable occasion. Yet Nor is this all. Everything which has sense of the term. He perceived that every seen developed of the past history of Gen. man in America feels as though he owned did not participate in the conference. If HANCOCK redounds to his credit. His letter | the country, because the charm of recognized equality and the golden chances of proprietorship pervade his mind. In London, on the other hand, nobody asks a forto light about him, to be a man of sound | eigner what he thinks of England, because sense and of remarkably clear and intelli- the people in general do not feel that they own the country or have responsible control over it. On this point our visitor had received before starting a wholesome admonition-"Remember, Mr. HOLYOAKE, we have no common people in America. We may have a few uncommon ones." The pertinence of this injunction was apparent to the tourist when he met, as he did in several cities. workingmen whom he had known in former years in England. At home, he says, they would have thought it hardly prudent to look a foreman or overseer, much less an employer, in the face; while here they at once proposed to introduce him to the Mayor of their town, which they did in an offhand, confident manner, as a friend of Credit Mobilier facts and to make out a case | theirs. On the whole, however, Mr. Hon-YOAKE was disposed to think our self-assertion a little in excess of international requirements. Many citizens gave him the impression that they thought themselves "equal to their superiors and superior to

their equals.' To our visitor, accustomed to the staid course of things in England, the whole country seemed to be in bewildering commotion, and he compares life in America to a injunction, "Hold on," exceedingly appropriate, since if a man should happen to fall off," or lose his footing, he would find people too busy to stop and pick him up. The first hour he was in New York he was anybody in the way, and if you are knocked pecially its outcome in innovations and inventions. He is quite alive, however, to the eccentric and ridiculous forms which the impulse toward experiment occasionally takes. Apropos, for instance, of Chautauqua Lake and its amateur philosophers, he lets drop a word about the danger to progress brought about by those whom Col. INGERSOLL denominates its "Fool Friends." On the whole, Mr. HOLYOAKE concedes that if we accept Erasmus Dar-WIN's definition of a fool as "one who never tried an experiment," there is hardly a fool in America, whereas the same sort of persons block up the streets in England. It is worth noting also that this friendly visitor differs from the great majority of his countrymen in pronouncing our national habit of interviewing strangers not only the most amusing but most useful institution conceivable. He has often had personal knowledge, he tells us, of sojourners in England possessing curious, often valuable, knowledge, by which every newspaper reader in the land might have been the richer; but they passed away with their unknown wealth of experience because no London journalist took the trouble to elicit it. Re-

minding us that the art of asking questions

Well disposed as our tourist was, he did not earry away the notion that everything which corresponds with the entries in the is perfect in America. It annoyed him, for diary. He says it "was in 1867-68" that | instance, to pay for having his shoes blacked "the only memorandum" stating the 400 per cent, more in Chicago than he would amounts expected to be realized from an | have paid in England. They charged him, investment of \$1,000 in Credit Mobilier was too, we are told, in the Illinois metropolis shown to him; and that Mr. AMES wrote seventy-five cents for a walking stick which down the figures above cited to illustrate | he could have bought at home for a sixpence. He got an impression, also, that our youths and maidens are too self-sufficient in randum to Garriero, he must necessarily | their manners, though he admits that they could scarcely exist at all in these parts figures were composed, otherwise they were | save for this self-reliant quality. As to our morals, he avers that we praise men as "level headed" without any regard to being moral headed, and that he heard men called smart who were simply rascals. He has no doubt that we have newspapers of as great integrity, Judges as pure, and members of the national Legislature as clean handed as are to be found in England; but he submits that the public indignation at finding the fact otherwise is nothing like so vehement here as it would be there. Adverting to John STUART MILL's remark, that the working classes of all countries lie-mendacity being the vice of the slave caste-Mr. HOLYOAKE says: 'Far be it from me to suggest that Americans, as a rule, do not possess the capacity of truth; but in trade they do not strike you as exercising the talent with the same success that they show in many other ways." He recognized, however, a certain kind of candor continually manifested, which had, at least, a negative merit. For example: If a sinnrt American does a crooked thing, he does not pretend that it is straight. Apropos of candor, Mr. Hot-YOAKE tells us that he asked, on one occasion, what was the difference between a Republican and a Democrat. He was answered by one of those persons "too wise and too pure to be of any use in this world," and commonly designated as civil service reformers, that "Republicans and Democrats profess different things, but they both do the same." "Your answer." was our visitor's reply, "comes very near the margin of giving me information. What are the different things professed?" The slanderous explanation was: "The Republicans profess to be honest, but the Democrats do not even profess that."

Mr. HOLYOAKE tolls us that he came here without prejudice, belonging as he does to that class that cannot afford to have prejudices. He came here, not to stare at the "bigness" of the country, but to see what manner of people bestrode these mighty territories, how they did it, and what they did it for; in what spirit, with what hope, and with what prospects. And he carried home a conviction that while on this huge theatre every error and every virtue is striving for the mastery, yet humanity has the best of the conflict, and progress is uppermost.

### Halstead on Conkling.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial was present at the recent mixed conference in this city, which was called to consider the ways and raise the means for the Republican campaign. One of the most noticeable features of that occasion was the absence of Mr. CONKLING, who was lodged in the hotel where the meeting was held. That fact provoked much comment, but Mr. Halstead has undertaken to explain it in a very peculiar way, as follows:

"It is said the Senator (Consulate) must have his own way, but that there will be no occasion to complain of him. The statement is made that the reason Roscoz Coxcuss kept aloof at New York was the fact that he had been charged with a purpose of bargaining with Gaussian, therefore he thought it the better way to be of a retiring disposition for the present."

There may be ingenuity in this explanation, but it lacks strength. Mr. CONK-LING was in his own State, the acknowledged leader of his party, and a guest with Gen. GARFIELD in the same hotel, where leaders from all the States had been assembled to confer upon the interests of he did not visit Gen. GARFIELD, and he he had intended to make these omissions marked, no more signal method could have been found than that which he adopted by making his appearance conspicuously at the hotel, so that all the world might know he was there, but was in no way acting a part with the Republicans who had been gathered

together from distant parts of the Union. Mr. HALSTEAD tells the public "the reason ROSCOE CONKLING kept aloof at New York was the fact that he had been charged by the Liberals and Independents with a purpose of bargaining with GARFIELD." What delicacy! Mr. CONKLING had read, perhaps, Oakes Ames's testimony about the Credit Mobilier, and extracts from the celebrated diary, and he thought it prudent not to embarrass GARFIELD with respectful civility or social courtesy by calling on him, for fear of being suspected of driving a bargain! Mr. CONKLING did not confine this dis

creet policy to his own home. At the first ratification meeting in Washington, held when the nomination was fresh, the distinguished Senator was within half a square of the spot where the faithful had assembled, but he could not be persuaded to put in an appearance. His heart, perhaps, was saddened at the failure of the third-termer, and he was in no mood to ratify anybody else. Neither did Mr. BLAINE appear on that occasion, and John Logan was fished out of the crowd, where he had gone from curios ity, and with no intention of taking part in the proceedings. But BLAINE and LOGAN have fallen into line, and made loud protestations of lovalty to the candidate, whom both regard with distrust and as wanting in both courage and convictions. Probably Mr. Conkurns will give in his adhesion hereafter, but he is evidently in no hurry about it, and he will not thank Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD for assigning imaginary reasons for his present course of conduct.

# Could Not See Them at Chicago.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING has had a vision He has discovered that Gen. GARFIELD is a soldier, a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman. It is all clear to him now. GARFIELD is just the man for President. He is possessed of the most remarkable combination of qualifications for the Presi-

At Chicago, when a President was to be nominated, Mr. Conkling could see none of these good qualities in GARFIELD. He entertained a widely different opinion of him and did not think him a fit man at all. What has opened Mr. Conkling's eyes

What has given him this new vision? GARFIELD grows in reputation with every ap-

Yes, his reputation has been growing that way for several years. It began to grow with the testimony before the Credit Mobilier investigation. Its growth was rapid when Judge POLAND'S committee published their report, showing that he had committed perjury; and it was even more rapid when he took Dr Golven's fee of \$5,000 for services as a member of the Appropriation Committee in the House of Representatives. Thus it was that his reputation Frue-which it is not-what does it prove? It | is the instrument of wisdom, Mr. Holyoake | became such that the Cincinnati Commercial

said he ought not to be nominated at Chicago; and the wisdom of the opinion will be fully proved on election day in November.

It would appear that our energetic fellow itizen, O. B. Pottan, Esq., in a letter of Aug. 14, 1861, to Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Trossury, laid the plan of the national bank system as it was subsequently adopted. The only difference seems to be that Mr. POTTER proposed that the banks should still "hold their charters from, he controlled by, and be account-

For the first time since 1865, Mr. BLAINE fight the war of the rebellion over again. This audden reticence on the part of Mr. BLAINE in regard to the events between Sumter and Ap-pomattox will appear inexplicable to those who have taken account of his stock of campaign material in past years. The soldier spirit in Maine is still quick to respond to stirring recitals of battle stories, and Mr. BLAINE has never yet failed to appeal to it. This year the anti-Republican candidate for Governor happens to be a Union General, with a record of long and faithful service in the war. Gen. PLAISTED was in the field at the head of his regiment, in the Tenth Army Corps, at the time when Mr. BLAINE's substitute was locked up in iail for peculation in the Provost Marshai's ton, a distance that required an astonishing elevation to his artiliery. Gen. PLAISTED planted the Swamp Angel in Charleston harbor and fired his shots at nearer range. These facts may or may not have something to do with Brother BLAINE's selection of issues for the

The evil influence of hasty and ill-considered allegation is seen in the effect which Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD's charges regarding the dishonesty of New York's vote have had on the guileless mind of the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Relying on Field Marshal MURAT HALSTRAD'S reputation for discreet utterance, the Globe-Democrat is led into the assertion that TILDEN's majority of 30,000 in New York State in 1876 "was made up in a large part of fraudulent votes in the cities of New York and Brooklyn." To prevent further damage to those who confide in his accuracy, Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD ought to retract his misstatement. That would be the squarest thing to do.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ohio District have done well to renominate FRANK HURD. who is a good man to keep in Congress. He ought to be elected; he probably will be.

Some of our contemporaries are speculating on the distribution of the House of Representatives under the new census. The Chicago Times, taking 48,205,000 as the aggregate population and 285 as the number of members of the new House, allots to New York 29 members. to Pennsylvania 24, and to Obio 18, a loss of four to New York, three to Pennsylvania, and two to Ohio. The same journal assigns to Kansas 6 and to Texas 10, a gain of three mem bers to the first and of four to the second of these States. In the same table Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louislana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Vermont each lose one member; and California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and West Virginia each gain one. The Philadelphia Times, however, makes a different estimate, putting down the total population at 49,157,404, and the number of members of the new House at 300. Thus it takes two from the number of Representatives now assigned to New York, while from Alabama, Indiana, Maine, Ohio, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Vermont it takes one each. On the other hand, it assigns to California, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and West Virginia one additional member each. To Kansas it gives three more, to Minnesota two more, to Nebraska two more, and to Texas four more, leaving all the

other States as they now are. While these speculations are interesting, they cannot claim the merit of absolute accuracy We do not yet know exactly how large the population is, or how many members the new House will consist of.

A singing campaign is proposed by the Re-

This is a fine idea. We hope it will be carried out. What noble songs might be chanted upon GARFIELD's Credit Mobilier transactions; and the story of the \$5,000 fee which he got from Dg GOLVER would ring grandly through the measures of an anthem

A correspondent in Worcester favors us with a postal card conveying this expression of

"You seem to like to call attention once in a while the Boson Dudy Advertise. Better let it sucep on undistanted. It is the stupidest paper printed east of the Alie thance."

The Boston Advertiser is not a stupid newspaper. On the contrary, it is edited with rare ecknowledge that fact when occasion arises.

The Freeholders of Essex County, New ersey, consented to pay a bill of \$40 for eigars for the Grand Jury, but notified the Sheriff not o supply Grand Juries with eigers hereafter, If common report is believed, the Freeholders nade a mistake. It is understood that the last Grand Jury of Essex County-the smoking Grand Jury-failed to come up to public expectation in regard to certain matters that were before them. They did not earn their tobacco.

A recent utterance of Orphic thought from he lips of Mr. A. BRONSON ALCOTT is reported y the Boston Herald:

"Nature is not face, but surface. Gen hides himself, hat is the hide? The skin or things. So nature below is hidden in a skin. We are now in our lines or skins, but we decome out we shall see beyond the surface."

Prof. WILLIAM T. HARRIS of St. Louis, who is said to be a metaphysician of great common sense, and who undertook to carry on the Conord School of Philosophy conjointly with Mr. ALCOTT, suddenly departed for Europe yester-

#### Major Bundy's Bid for a \$3,000 Consulable. om his firmprign Life of the Credit Mobilier Gaudida.e.

The greatest of the Garfields." "The dynamic forces that were to take him out of the inge of all previous Garfields lay colled up in the relius, sensitive, intellectual nature of his mother." Young James, at the early age of three, went to tool, not because he was sent, but feature of his own long-

'Pollock's Course of Time' impressed him very nuct, and he learned it meanly all by heart."
So began his canal-bust experience. James went brough it rough and tumble, like the brave and justy buth he was. \* \* \* The young Vising."

'The driftwood of a wave of flerce and ill-considered wapaper comment on Garfield is still preserved and splayed by malignant partisan organs, probably to the moyance of the respectable journals that have seen ow unjust were their hasty contemporary criticisms, has the very dregs of the Past are cherished and thrust nto the living waters of the Present."

### William E. Chandler's Newspaper on Garfield From the Consort Montor, Feb. 20, 1873.

The Republican party cannot and will not he upon itself the sins of Colfax or Patterson or Ames r Kelley or Gartleid. Bather it will be true to its mis-

#### From the Philadelphia Times, Garfield was nominated without any time for nection, and there were not a dezen delegates who would have voted for him the next morning, when they

Serry for it the Next Morning.

What is Possible. From the Albany Econing Times.

Mand S. is putting in some exceedingly fine orth at Biethester. The yesterday tratted a quarter of a life in thirty two seconds. If she could keep in that it, she could put a mile behind her in 20se. But this wiles to be a figure to low for any living froiter loger.

The Adventure of a St. Louis Editor.

From the Kennes City Times.

While bathing in the surf at Coney Island, the other day, col Jesepa Politzer of the St. Louis Post Disputs Came very near being harpooned.

THE BRITISH COMPLICATIONS. LONDON, Aug. 3. The gloom which has

settled over the political horizon seems to deepen every day, and the season, which has been so brilliant, closes amid a general despondency. No sooner are the hopes of the Government dashed to the ground by the unexpected refusal of the Porte to yield to the will of Europe in the matter of the Greek frontier, than they receive another blow in the shape of a telegram from Afghanistan, announcing the annibilation brigade of British troops by the Afghan leader, Ayoob Khan. In the midst of the anxipens a Maine canvass without beginning to ety caused by this intelligence, the public is startled by the news of the severe illness of Mr. Gladstone, and bulletins of the state of his health are at this moment being hourly posted in the clubs. There can be no doubt that this accumulation of misfortunes will have an important influence upon both home and foreign policy. Abroad its effects are already being feit; there are marked evidences of a desire on the part of many foreign powers to escape from the concerted action to which they have been committed by Mr. Gladstone's policy, and in this descriton France has taken the lead. The public of that country have become alarmed at the prospect of a naval demonstration in which the tricolor is to float side by side on the coast of Albania with the Prussian office at Augusta. Brother Blaine fired his shots at the rebels from Augusta and Washing- on the part of Prince Bismarck, or some wild escapade on the part of Mr. Gladstone: and they point to the disaster of Afghanistan as the result of a policy of undue precipitation on the part of the present Prime Minister, and to the want of success which has attended his revolutionary measures at home, as a reason why he should not be followed as a guide in Eastern affairs. The German and Austrian papers teem with comments on the military operations in Afghanistan of the the most uncomplimentary character, while they directly attribute to Mr. Gladstone the late catastrophe. In this unfair estimate of the situation they are not followed even by the English Opposition, which deals in a just and generous spirit with the misfortunes that have overtaken the Administration, and, indeed, contrasts strikingly in the moderation of its tone with that adopted by the Liberals when they were in opposition. There can be no doubt that the exceeding

bitterness of the German and Austrian press at this juncture is to be attributed to the insolent language held by Mr. Glad-stone toward the Austro-Garman alliance, and especially toward Austria. So far, then, from the concort of powers uniting Eugland with Continental countries it has had the distinct effect of allenating England not only from Germany and Austria, but even from France. The only power which seems inclined to go heart and soul with England in her Eastern policy is Russia; and the readings of the Government of the Czar to manifest its good will would suggest to any less guileless states-man than Mr. Gladstone the old motto of "Timeo Danaes et dona ferentes." As may be imagined, the combination of Russia and England clinging together when France, Germany, and Austria show a disposition to let go their hold, is not reassuring to the old-fashioned British mind, and gives rise to a not unnatura uneasiness, the more especially since, so far at least, the Porte has belied all the predictions of the Liberal leaders in regard to its pliability under pressure. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding

all that has been said and written to the contrary, my own impression is that the concerted naval demonstration of the six European powers in the Adriatic will never come off. Meantime, while the news of the Afghan disaster and Mr. Gladstone's illness is being made use of at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna as a reason why the policy of England rests on too precarious a basis to be relied upon, much less adopted, in the East, those events are not without their influence at Constantinople. There we hear of pamphlets being published in Turkish, in which the Sultan is spoken of as the Caliph of India, in which the Afghan disaster is dilated on and the military incompetence and cowardice of English officers are strongly criticised, and in which language is held calculated to excite Moslem feeling against England generally, by bringing the British army into contempt. At the same time, the position and claims of the Sultan as Commander of the Faithful are dwelt upon as a reason why he should not only resist the demands of England in Europe, but, since she insists upon a religious crusade, why the Sultan should carry that crusade into India, and rouse the indignation of the Faithful there against their Ghiaour rulers. rong representations have been sent to Constantinople from Mecca urging resistance on the religious ground, and all this has been translated into Hindu, and is at this moment widely disseminated throughout India.

In the mind of the Moslems Mr. Gladstone's illness at this moment is doubtless an indication of the displeasure of the Almighty at his implous conduct toward the true be lievers; and thus the events of the last week all tend to confirm the Turkish Government in its attitude of resistance, for o one is more quick than the Sultan to perceive that defection on the part of some of the powers from the English policy to which I have referred. While, therefore, the Eastern question is further from solution than ever, and the elements of disturbance are being piled up on Turkey with the utmost assiduity by Russia, under the pretence of assisting Mr. Gladstone to carry out his nationality policy the position in Afghanistan has hopelessly complicated. Abdurrahman, who was o have provided the solution by consenting to become Ameer, has, now that his cousin, Avoob has utterly routed Gen. Burrows, refused to attend the Durbar, at which the ceremony of In stallation was to have taken place, and we are committed to a new war in order to wipe out the disgrace. This may involve new annexations, new candidates for the Ameership, new diplomatic difficulties with the con tending tribes, an enormously increased mili tary expenditure, and at the best an indefinitely prolonged occupation. In the midst of all these troubles the spirit which is mainly responsible for having guided us into them, and which was chiefly relied upon by the mass of the nation to pilot us out of them, is quenched by illness Some are inclined to think this may afford a providential means of escape, and that now that the turbulent inspiration of Mr. Gladstone is silent, calmer councils may prevail, and we may find safer and more cautious guides under any circumstances, the prestige of the nation will have suffered fearfully, nor does there seem any way by which it can be peacefully recovered. While this is the actual state of the case

abroad, at home the prospect is not brighter. The Irish Disturbance bill will cortainly be rejected by a large majority in the House of Lords, and it is expected by the Liberals that this will be the signal for an outbreak of discontent in Ireland. It was reported that in that event Mr. Gindstone and Mr. Forster would both have retired from office, and that the former would stump the country in an agitation against the House of Lords and the aristocracy generally, This programme, if it ever were intended, it will be now impossible for Mr. Gladstone, when he recovers, to carry out; and as an after native it is suggested that he be persunded to ecept a peerage, and follow his great rival inte that haven of comparative rest afforded by the House of Lords. This would undoubtedly be the most sadsfactory solution of the difficulty of what to do with him. Under any circumstances, what to do with him. Under any circumstances, it is considered almost certain that he will not again meet Parliament as Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons. It is carnessly hoped that he may recover from his present ilmoss. Indeed, men of all political opinions have yied with each other in marks of sympathy, and Lord Beaconsfliid has been most particular in making daily inquiries after his health; but it is supposed that his physicians will insist upon absolute repose, which will involve a temporary retirement from public affairs. This much is cortain, that the breaking up of the concert of the powers, which is virtually if not openiv accomplished, the new phase into which the war in Archanistan has entered, and Mr. Gladstone's illness will mark a new departure in the policy of the nation. THE CENSUS IN THE SOUTH.

Attempts by Republicans to Throw Discredit upon it-The Facts in the Case,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Republicans are attempting, as a part of their "solid South " campaign, to throw discredit upon the honesty of the census in the Southern States. Reports from newspapers indicate large gains in the population of the South. While the reports on population are coming in very rapidly, no statement of the population of any of the States has been made up in the census office. Superintendent Walker was asked to-day whether he had anything to say in relation to charges of fraud-

ulent enumeration in the Southern States.
"I have not," was the raply. "How charges of fraud can be made when nothing is yet known of the actual returns of the enu-

I have not," was the raphy. How charges of fraud can be made when nothing is yet known of the actual returns of the enumerators I cannot comprehend. The estimates of population, so far as I have been able to learn, are made by loon newspapers in the States. When it is reported that there has been a gain of 30 per cent, in the population of the county where the newspaper is published the editor jumps at the conclusion that there has been a extressionling increased in every county in the State. He adds 15 or 20 per cent, for patriotism, and then publishes the whole as the largely increased population under the new consus. In my worst I recommon no section. The best men possible for me to obtain have been appointed supervisors and enumerators, and thus far not a single instance of fraud has been brought to my attention."

"Can the office detect frauds committed?"

"Oss assuredly. There is nothing easier. If any person knows of the commission of a fraud and will report it to this office an investigation will be ordered. If forty names are found to have been fraudulently entered an entir, "y new enumeration will be ordered. Any enumerator who has been guilty of forzery is liable to two years' imprisonment for the offence. The proofs against the guilty ones can be very easily obtained. I have no reason to be dissnished with the work that has been done as far as information received at this office she have lowed with the work that has been done as far as information received at this office shows. I would not charge an entire section with conspiracy. It is possible that in the 31,000 enumeration districts there has been here and there a man who has acted dishonestly. The remedy is, however, in our own hands."

One fact should be borne in mind when iistening to stories about fraudulent enumeration in the Southern States. There has never been a census taken in this country surrounded with so many safeguards as the present one. If you gave the South a smaller population than she was justly entitled to. Under the present o

#### Northern Pacific News.

The weather and temperature along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad for a month past has been all that could be desired for the maturity of the wheat crop. Mr. Dalrymple, the manager of the great farm known by his name, estimates that his wheat yield will be from two to two and a half bushels per acre more than it was last year and the year before. Everywhere on the line of the road the crop is wonderfully promising. In the particular district on which millers principally rely for "No. I Minnessta spring," the Superstendent of the road estimates that the yield will ex ceed that of last year by more than 50 per cent.

Of the ficet of twelve ships despatched last winter around Cape Horn with material for the Pond' Oreille Division, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh in the order of sailing crossed the bar of the Columbia River or Aug. 8 and 9. These four vessels carried 5.887 tens of rails and fastenings, besides locomotives and shop machinery. The ratis will lay sixty-seven miles of road Alterether 12,500 tons of rails shipped for this division, and sufficient to Iron 142 miles of track, have reached Portland, and partly been sent up the Columbia River.

The Secretary of the Northern Pacific Company, who travelled on horseback in 1868 over the proposed route of the Pend' Oreille division, has always maintained that the soil of eastern Washington Territory was infinitely superior to that of the Red River valley for the production of wheat. The General Superintendent of the N. P. Pacific divisions writes recently to the New York office of the country traversed by the Pend' Oreille divi sion: "It must be seen to be appreciated. It it could be reached from the East by direct rail communication, it old be occupied by settlers more rapidly than was kansas or any other Western State. The time is not dis tent when this region will be known as the grain pro ducing region of this continent. The most of it is better the best of the famous Walla Walla Valley The July earnings of all the Northern Pacific divisions

were \$235,248, an increase over the earnings for the same month last year of \$45,000. The July land sales on the two Eastern divisions

mounted to \$148,046. An available pass through the Cascade range of moun-ains has been discovered and surveyed for the short oute of the Northern Pacific from the Columbia River to Paget Sound. The approaches on both sides are good, no gradient will exceed 100 feet to the mile, the summit can be passed by a tunnel not over one mile long, which will avoid the cost and maintenance of snow shods on the line can be run straight to Wilkeson, the town to which the branch, 311, miles from the western terminus. facoma, is now operated, and save that much of cor struction. The building of the Cascade division will not e much longer delayed.

Celebrated Dentists and Pretty Dentists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your notice of the convention of dentists lately held in New York, Dr. Garrish is reported as saying that Dr. Browster, he distinguished centist, went to Paris from one of the Southern States. This, i think, is true, but he was a native of Middlebury, Vt. He travelted in that State and neighboring parts including Canada, for several years, orractiving his trade and selling a tooth pawder. After visiting the South he went to St. Petersburg, and was feculated to the imperial izinity. It was the reputation that the brought from there as he has bad me timed, that made him dentited book paining of the momentum of the superial conditions. event partner, Dr. Evyna.
ere both accomplished gentlemen.
At that period, I may add, women dentists were alends quite common in that city. I remember having a
ordth miled out by a very pretty one, but it but he last
to C. C. P. C.

### Oswano, N. Y., Aug. 11. Advice to the Neuralgia Sufferer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "S. M. C.," THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Not: 5, 31, C., description neutralization may try with confidence the sign: Equal parts or chiorat and sign comphor, by any reliable droggist. Apply exertains only mixture must not be treed united the month for che, as a little of it swallowed might result in or scheduling more serious. Let "S M." try mive refrechy as alreaded where and give the result in the control of the control of

The Roll of the Drums.

DAPPER BURT HARTIE'S "UNDER THE GUNS.") Up from the Southland a thrilling cry comes, Hark! through the Northland the full of the drums! Not the alarum of battle and stries, Not the destroyer of homes and of life; Peace 'tis they sing.

Joy "its they bring; While from the Southland the thrilling cry comes, And o'er the Northland the roll of the drums Up from the Southland a thrilling cry comest. What are they singleg min beat of the drums? Hark! how it echose over valleys and hills, Ah! how each boson with eckney thrills; Hope in they bring, Hancock they sing;

White from the 8-nithland the tarifling cry comes, And o'er the Northiand the roll of the drams!

Now from the West hear the glad echoes dome, Swelling the sound of the loud bearing drum; Still in the East is the glarious cry heard, Spreading in rupture the glad welcome word, What then shall fear?
Who then shall fear?
While from the Southland the Diviling cry comes.

Echood in Northland by roll of the drums. Join in the shout that reachering comes, lome, join the cause that is truthtul and right,

Raily for honesty! come in your might! And from the nation the thrilling cry comes,

Hancock shall lead us, 'mid roll of the drums

Cramps, edic, cholera morbus, sour stomach, diar-dioci, and dysentery are specific circled by the Javine's Carminative Edisson. It retrieves all screened by the Javine's is, quiets the stomach, and restores its natural shows as a tenity remedy for many adjections of the hovels, revealent among children and edults in the stomacr mates, it expectally recommended, being prompt in its operation between such and casily administered— 4.00.

BUNBEAMS.

... The statement is made that the Duke of oriolk intends seeing Monsiener Capel thron, copey troubles. This means advances or £25,000.

-A company with a capital of twelve millions is to erect in the gardens of the Palais Royal, Paris, a vast establishment in the style of the London Albambra. -The Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of

the Duke of Sutherland, is to be married at the close of the sesson to Miss Gerard, daughter of Lord Gerard, the head of one of the old Catholic Lancashire families. -When the Costermongers' Barrow Club

was established in London Lord Shaftesbury's name was nscribed as a member. It was not a mere may form either. He booght a barrow which he lent out to any one temporarily enable to afford one.

The French Court of Cassation acted

Intely for the first time as a tribunal of international ar-bitration. Nicaragua proposed the reference to it of the claim of a French Captain, whose cargo of arms was seized in 1874 on the ground of its being destined for a revolution. The inquiry began about Aug. 1.

The Albentum Says that the publication

of the revised version of the New Testament will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts will, no doubt, be completed. The editorial work, as regards the revised English version, has been in-frusted by the universities to the Rev. J. Troutback, the Secretary of the New Testament Company. -There is a perfect mania in Italy for isking children do their hardest work in the hottest

making children do their hardest work in the hottest days. July and Anguet are the special months chosen for the examinations in infant and elementary schools. Consequently, it is pothing uncommon to see a girl whe has made good points all the year through felin at has slate, answer like an idiot, and even fall into convulsions botore her examination is over.

The Bradlaugh business wears quite an-

— The Braumagn Justifiess wears quite another aspect in the eyes of those who saw it enacted, that what it will wear in the eyes of others. It is likely to make Braulaugh's fortune. Since the row in the House of Commons over half a million copies of a shilling pamphlet by him have been sold. The pamphlet had been years in print, therefore, and reached the public only to the extent of a few thousand copies. the extent of a few thousand copies. -Jack Ince had just fitted up his saloon Daly, a desperado, took a drink at the new counter and began to carve his initials with a bowie knie on its polished surface. Ince protested without avail, and then

commanded Daly to stop. "I'm woing to cut this bar or you, and I don't care which," was the retort. "You won't do either," said luce, and shot the bully dead. -The willow which overshadows the first Bonaparte's grave is the second planted since the interment of the Emperor, and is twenty-six years old. Willows at St. Helena rarely attain a greater long-vity than thirty years, and shoots are carefully preserved for planting. The ex Empress Eugenie brought away some young shoots and a few violet and seranium plants from the tomb, some for presentation to Queen Victoria, and some for herself and her friends.

This Chinese carmy, is reviewed.

-The Chinese army is variously estiaccounts raise it to 200,000 men already in the field Some critics, who profess to speak from personal knowledge, praise highly the efficiency of the celestial battations, which, with very few exceptions, have for field efficers military experts who learnt the trade of war in the armies of England or France, the system of organiextion and tactics being that existing in the armies of

-Mrs. Gladstone is a descendant of the erzeant Glynne, who was Lord Chief Justice in Cromeli's time, and to whom Butler makes this alignon in Hudibras:"

Was not the Ring, by proclamation. Heel tred a rebei all over the nation? Dat not the harmed Givn and Maynard. To make good subjects traitors, strain hard? It was Lord thiet Justice Glynne who bought Hawar-

ien Castle from the Derby family after the execution of mes, seventh Earl of Derby. - Rabelais, whose statue has just been aveiled at Tours, was sometime Doctor of Medicine in the University of Montpeller, monk of the Franciscan Abbey of Senilly, near Chignon, and curate of Mendon near Paris, where he died in his 70th year, in 1553. To the French cicricals Habelats, although he was patron-ized by Popes and petted by Cardinals, is as much of a 'bite moire' as the louthed Voltaire himself. Rabelats did the monastic orders of his time in France far greater harm than Henry VIII, had done them in England. The

bluff King only turned them out of their convents and robbed them of their land, but the great satiriat robbed them of their good name and held them up to ridicule. -A memorial window is to be dedicated to whose shadow his ashes repose, "thus adding," the subscription circular says, "a fresh link to the chain which closely unites Great Britain and her first-born daughter. Raleigh is held in far warmer remembrance by the citizens of the United States, and especially by those who new reside in Virginia and North Carolina, than by the modern English inhabitants of the Old Country which gave him birth. Virginia balls in him the first European who appreciated the delights of that issemuting nicodan weed which is now. weed which is now one of the most popular luxuries of

civilized mankind, and North Carolina has named be legislative capital Raleigh after him." -Marvellous changes both in the quality of English novels and iff the personnel of their writers have been witnessed since Dickens and Thackeray passed away: Shirley Brooks, George Lawrence, and Whiz-Melville are no more. Anthony Trollops ambles along at the well-known pace on the same old nag. Charles Reade has laid aside the pen. Wilkie Colling grows increasingly more spectral and shuddery, and less like his would tain admire. Miss Braddon, Mrs. Edwards, and Mrs. Olithant, are still weaving the familiar plots out of the necesstomed material. Miss Broughton has almost excausted the resources of her prurient imagination. Oulds

alone possesses that in full vigor -One of the old English Roman Cathofic nobles. Lord Clifford, is dead. Under every persection the Cliffords adhered to the ancient faith, and many of them embraced the priesthood or became members of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church. They mostly resided abroad. It is pleasantly told of this lord's fainer, the seventh Lord Clifford, that he was so inn-rant of Eurlich pastimes that he proposed to bring on a motion for the payment of Catholic chaplains in the army on Wednesday, "the Derby Day," when he was met, to his astonishment, by cries of "Derby! Derby!" After the explanation of this, to him, strange interruption was made by a lord near him, he at once apolo-sized, saying: "So, if you will allow me, my lards, I will name Friday, the Oaks day," when finding cries again of "Oaks! Oaks!" he sat down, saving: "I give you up." The family estates are small, but the residence. Ugbroake Park, is prettily placed in Dovonshire.

-In a notice of "Around the World with Gen. Grant," the Quantrie Errice says: "One would have expected that he would quietly accept the social rank voluntarily conceded to him in the countries which he visited. But with or without his sanction it was given out on his arrival in England that wherever he went he nust take precedence next to revalty, and on one occa sion the claim was enforced in a manner that led to a good deal of invidious comment. A dinner was made for him, to meet the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Pierrepont, the United States Minister. Two Ambassadors were among the company, and just before dinner was announced Mr. Pierrepont made it his personal request to both that they would yield precedence to the General. The reply, which might have been anticipated, was that they w ly surremier a more personal privilege, but that they spresented respectively an Emperor and a nation. Af the same time they added that if Gen. Grant though proper to take the pas of them they should remain quies cent. He did take the pas provoking no further profit r complaint than was implied in the consulatory com-

Massachusetts has a rigorous but neglected law that "whoever travels on the Lord's dark except from necessity or charity, shall be punished by he not exceeding \$10 for every offence." This status was enacted as late as 1836 and is only a slight modification of the statute of 1622 which word N. S. towns. atton of the statute of 1002, which said: "No travellet, rover, borse courser, wagoner, butcher, higgier, or and f their servants, shall travel on that day or any part thereof, except by some adversity they are belated and toreed to lodge in the woods, withforness, or highways e tright before; and in such case to travel no further than the next ion or place of shelter on that day; spon the penning of 25s." The existing status was habitally taken advantage of by railroad and stemutical compaties in case of acceleration Sunday, the delenge being ser resolutive made, when suits for damages were brought that the intered persons were violating the law by travelling on Sunday, and therefore could have no breat status in the proceedings. However, in the case of & man who, while driving in Beston on Sunday, was bitten y a dor, the Subreme Court has just decided that, though the plaintiff was illegally traveling on the Lord's day, his illegal act was not a contributing usus of his injury, so as to defeat his right to recess?" An other recest case was that of a man who, having gone to ic tuneral of a relative on Samlay, rude out of his way call on a friend. He was injured by reason of a hele n the street, and such the city for damages. The deision is against him.

Midsummin music.
This is a levely, and, sequestered near facilities show on the sunfactors forced rays.

And, fulfed by drower mureilurings of the brook Here one might summer all the amount days. Yet nature's orchestra has other notes. That those of whisper; g trees or habiling streams. The thrush and robin sing; the wild bee gloats

O'er some rich blossom, while the jaybird's scream blends with the theating of the peaceful sheep. The crickets chirp; the frogs croak warnings dress; And yet such harmony these voices keep

That one might famey glorious Pan were here, And reveiling in this concord of sweet sounds. Which rivate those with which his home about